

tribute the silk evenly on all the uprights. It was impossible not to admire the clumsy skill with which this uncouth creature, for the first and only time in its life, wove its protective screen and overcame the difficulties that hindered the operation.

As more threads were added the fabric became finally so opaque that it was no longer possible to see what was taking place within.

Just at this time another larva began operations beneath its host and the previous observations were easily duplicated.

The adults from both these larvae emerged July 22d, just seven days from the time the larvae began to spin themselves in.

A New *Trichodes* (Cleridae, Coleop.).

By J. WAGENER GREEN, Easton, Pa.

Trichodes bicinctus n. sp.

Moderately robust, elytra slightly broader behind middle. Color black with greenish lustre, base of antennae, palpi, labrum, legs partly, and sides of abdominal segments, pale. Antennal club reddish varying to dark brown. Elytra reddish or fulvous, with antemedian fascia interrupted at suture, a second and slightly wider fascia at apical third, and apex narrowly, black. The apical black spot is concave anteriorly and produced forward on suture and side margin, sometimes uniting with post-median fascia and completely enclosing a rounded pale spot.

Labrum entire or very slightly emarginate. Antennal club broadly triangular. Front concave. Head and thorax finely, rather closely punctured, the latter with slight median smooth space at base. Pubescence fulvous, moderately long on thorax, short on elytra, longer near scutellum. Elytra coarsely punctate, more finely toward base. Apices rounded in both sexes. Body beneath and legs densely clothed with long white pubescence. Penultimate ventral segment of male broadly emarginate, as usual.

Length 11-12 mm.

Brewster County, Texas, about twenty miles south of Marfa, July 14 to 25. Two males, a female in the collection of Mr. Wenzel, of Philadelphia. Type in my collection.

Resembles *simulator*, *apivorus* and *bibalteatus* in style of maculation. Readily distinguished from the last by the apical elytral spot, and from the first two by the pale antennal club. Differs from all in the bicolored legs. The femora are more or less pale beneath at base, the anterior and median tibiae slightly paler at apex in the males, almost entirely reddish in the female.